11. *S. personata.*

Plumage: lightly streaked and mottled on back, below plain grey-brown on chest, rufous on belly. *Face* boldly patterned with black, forming a mask. *Bill* yellowish-horn. *Legs and feet* flesh white (data from Dean, in prep.).

12. *E. starki.*

Plumage: streaked above, below whitish, plain or lightly streaked. *Face* not patterned, but has bold white eye-ring. *Bill* whitish-horn. *Legs and feet* pinkish-white. *Song-flight* is complex: ascends into the air singing a simple mellow song *'prrr prrr preee preee prrr prrr preee preee . . .'* until it reaches a height of 6–10 m (even up to 200 m according to Willoughby 1971), where it continues to sing for several minutes as it hovers into the wind before dropping straight down to the ground. *The nest* is a cup of grass in a scrape, lacking both apron and ramp (data from Maclean 1970, Willoughby 1971).

13. *E. dunni.*

Plumage: lightly streaked on back, almost plain, whitish below, streaked dark on chest. *Face* boldly patterned, with dark brown to black moustachial and malar stripes and surround to cheeks, and white eye-ring. *Bill* yellowish-white. *Legs and feet* pale flesh. *Song-flight* is complex: rises into the wind to height of 30–50 m, and sings while remaining more or less in one place, swinging from side to side with slow, lazy wing-beats, effecting a floppy appearance. At end of song-flight it drops to the ground. The song is a series of short rambling phrases, given both in song-flight and on the ground. *The nest* is a scrape lined with fresh vegetation (data from de Naurois 1974, Cramp 1988).

Weights of birds collected in the Mutare Municipal Area, Zimbabwe

by H. D. Jackson

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The Mutare Municipal Area, occupying c. 158 km^2, extends from c. 18°56′ to 19°02′S, and from c. 32°32′ to 32°42′E, so adjoining the Mozambique border. Altitude varies from c. 915 to 1740 m a.s.l. and there is a diversity of habitat ranging from moist montane evergreen forest in the northeast to dry *Acacia* thornveld in the southwest. The Mutare Museum has been conducting an avifaunal survey of this area, the results being reported in a series of papers by Jackson (1972, 1976, 1986, 1987a, 1987b, 1988).

Most of the birds collected were weighed on a triple-beam balance, usually to the nearest decigram. This paper provides a synthesis of the weight data, obtained from 2809 individuals of 209 species. Maclean (1985) gives no weights for 31 (**) of these species and less than 10 weights each for another 59 (*).

Mutare mean weights tend to be lighter than those given by Maclean (1985) for the whole of southern Africa, often more than 10% lighter (<), sometimes more than 25% so (≪). This is in agreement with Bergmann's Rule that, among the forms of a polytypic species, body-size tends to be larger in cooler parts of the total range and smaller in the warmer parts (Thomson 1964). Weight data in Maclean (1985) are unfortunately lumped geographically, except for the following species, all of which support Bergmann's Rule (mean weights in grams):

Anas smithii: Cape ♂♂ 688, ♀♀ 598; Transvaal ♂♂ 603, ♀♀ 572

Charadrius pecuarius: Cape 42.6; Transvaal 34

C. tricollaris: Cape 34; Transvaal 31.2

Tringa stagnatilis (Palaearctic visitor): Cape 75.1; Transvaal 58

Laniarius ferrugineus: South Africa ♂♂ 60.2, ♀♀ 57.5; Mozambique ♂♂ 50, ♀♀ 44.7

Telophorus zeylonus: South Africa 64.8; Zimbabwe/Mozambique border in the cool montane zone of the Chimanimani Mountains 69.0

Sporopipes squamifrons: Transvaal 12.4; Botswana 10.3

Serinus sulphuratus: Cape 28.7; Natal 25.8; Zimbabwe 21.1

S. gularis: Cape 22.7; Transvaal 20.1; Zimbabwe 15.2

The Cape to Zimbabwe cline accounts for the lightweight Mutare data, where _Coturnix delegorguei_ is about the only species that apparently does not conform. Future revisions of _Roberts' Birds of Southern Africa_ should take more notice of this cline.

In those species where at least 5 weights are available for each sex, the difference in mean weights between the sexes has been subjected to Student's t-test, the statistical significance being shown in brackets immediately after the species name. Breeding ♀♀ are not included in these comparisons as their increased weight could mask the true difference between the sexes. The results generally support Maclean's (1985) data, except for the _Cossypha_ spp, where ♂♂ are clearly heavier than ♀♀, but Maclean lumps them together.

In the list that follows weights in grams are given by age (J = skull not fully ossified) and sex (o = indeterminate). Where 5 or more weights are available in any category, the mean, standard deviation and range are given. The diameter of the largest oocyte is shown in brackets immediately after the weight of a ♀ in breeding condition (B). Nomenclature and order follow Maclean (1985). DOR = Dead on road.

*_Phalacrocorax carbo_ ♂ 1700

**_Ciconia abdimii_ ♀ 1517

*_Anastomus lamelligerus_ ♀ 1016

≪_Phoenicopterus ruber_ o 1538

≪*_P. minor_ ♀ 960

Milvus migrans ♂ 698

**_Aviceda cuculoides_ o 296

≪*_Aquila verreauxii_ ♂ 3000

Kaupifalco monogrammicus 5♂♂ 239.6 ± 12.4 (220–254); ♀♀ 277/285/342; oo 238/308/332

Accipiter ovampensis o 249

*_A. minullus_ ♂♂ 75.3/76.1; ♀ 101.2

A. badius ♀♀ 122/124

A. tachiro 5♂♂ 195.4 ± 18.0 (168–217.5); ♀♀ 302/381/394

<*_Polyboroides typus_ o 636

<_Falco tinnunculus_ o 154

>*_Coturnix delegorguei_ ♂♂ 79.2/81.3/82.9/90.6; 8♀♀ 83.3 ± 7.5 (72.2–93.3)

*_C. adansonii_ ♂ 46.6

Numida meleagris ♀ 1429

<*_Turnix sylvatica_ ♂♂ 28.0/35.8; ♀ 32.8

**_Crex egregia_ ♂ 121

*_Sarothrura rufa_ ♀ 29.4

**_S. boehmi_ ♀ 21.4

**_Porphyrula alleni_ ♂♂ 132/134; ♀ 117

*_Gallinula angulata_ ♀ 92.4

<*_Rostratula benghalensis_ ♀ 110

Gallinago media ♂ 126

**_Rhinoptilus chalcopterus_ ♂♂ 160/168; ♀ 135

Chlidonias leucopterus o 43.1
Turtur chalcospilos (n.s.) 6♂♂ 65.9±6.3 (58.5–77.0); 5♀♀ 60.3±6.7 (50.2–68.8); B♀♀ 50.4 (3 mm)/65.7 (4 mm)
T. tympanistria ♂♂ 63.4/63.4/68.2/72.5; ♀♀ 63.8/65.5/66.7/82.5; B♀♀ 70.6 (3 mm)/70.6 (3 mm); J♂♂ 65.0/71.8
< *Aplopelia larvata ♂ 146
*Treron calva ♀ 215; B♀ 269 (2 mm)
*Cuculus gularis ♀ 104
*C. solitarius ♀♀ 66.5/66.5; o 70.0
**Chrysococcyx klaas ♂♂ 26.4/27.4; o 38.6
C. caprius ♀♀ 33.8/37.3
*Centropus senegalensis ♀ 141
C. superciliosus ♂ 168
*Strix woodfordii ♂ 270.7
**Otus senegalensis ♀♀ 60.1/61.6; o 49.2
< Bubo africanus ♂♂ 540/751; 5 ♀♀ 628±113.9 (446–729); oo 623/713; J♀ 612
*Caprimulgus europaeus ♂♂ 56.7/57.0/60.2; ♀ 74.0; oo 38.3 (DOR)/52.4
*C. pectoralis (n.s.) 5♂♂ 45.0±5.7 (37.4–51.7); 5♀♀ 47.2±4.6 (41.2–53.2); B♀ 52.2 (2 mm); oo 42.7/43.8/45.6/49.7; J♂ 32.7
**C. tristigma o 65.7
*C. fossii ♂♂ 39.0/57.0; 7♀♀ 53.3±10.1 (38.5–68.3); oo 32.8/40.0/45.6
Macrodipteryx vexillaria (n.s.) 9♂♂ 73.9±8.5 (61.0–85.9); 13♀♀ 65.8±11.3 (40.2–83.1); oo 61.3/72.2; J♂ 49.7
≪ Apus affinis o 18.0
≪ *A. aequatorialis ♂ 59.7; ♀ 73.0
≪ *Cypsiurus parvus B♀ 14.3 (2 mm); o 8.6 (DOR)
Colius striatus ♂♂ 42.4/44.6/45.4/52.3; ♀♀ 38.4/44.2/46.5/46.7; B♀♀ 54.0 (2 mm)/55.7 (20 × 13 mm)
C. indicus ♂♂ 58.4/66.8; ♀♀ 48.4/51.5
< Alcedo cristata ♀ 15.1
Ispidina picta (n.s.) 20♂♂ 13.8±1.3 (11.8–17.2); 13♀♀ 13.5±1.2 (11.1–15.4); B♀ 15.8 (2 mm); oo 11.3/16.0
< *Halcyon senegalensis ♂ 61.8
H. albiventris (n.s.) 9♂♂ 55.7±3.8 (49.6–61.5); 6♀♀ 59.3±7.2 (45.6–65.5); J♀ 51.4
H. leucocephala ♂♂ 33.6/39.8/42.4/58.1; o 43.4; 5J♂♂ 34.3±3.6 (29.3–39.5); J♀♀ 33.3/38.2
H. chelicuti ♂ 42.7
Merops pusillus ♂♂ 11.0/12.4/14.7; ♀♀ 12.5/14.1/16.0/17.2; o 9.6
M. hirundineus ♂ 22.5
*Coracias garrulus ♀ 136
*C. naevia ♂♂ 157/167
**Tockus alboterminatus ♂ 234
Lybius torquatus (n.s.) 14♂♂ 51.1±2.7 (47.9–56.3); 14♀♀ 50.9±2.2 (47.1–54.7); B♀ 50.8 (2 mm); oo 44.0/44.0/48.3
*Stactolaema whytii ♂♂ 51.3/52.9/54.8; 7♀♀ 49.0±7.7 (34.1–59.5)
< Pogoniulus chrysoconus ♂♂ 11.3/12.4/12.7/14.2; ♀♀ 11.4/12.3; J♀ 12.6
P. bilineatus ♂♂ 11.8/13.1/13.1; ♀♀ 13.8/15.1/16.6; o 13.7
< Trachyphonus vaillantii ♀ 61.6
Indicator indicator ♂ 49.7
**I. variegatus ♂♂ 47.8/49.1; ♀♀ 35.6/47.3; B♀♀ 52.7 (3½ mm)/53.5 (5 mm); o 57.0
I. minor 6♂♂ 28.8±1.5 (26.5–30.5); ♀♀ 24.1/27.8/28.2
> Prodotiscus regulus ♂ 17.6
Campethera abingoni ♂ 63.2; ♀ 64.6
≪ Thripias namaquus ♀ 61.7
**Smithornis capensis 6♂♂ 23.7±1.8 (21.0–26.1); ♀♀ 17.4/21.8/23.9; J♂ 23.9
*Mirafra africana ♂ 42.1; J♂ 28.2
**M. rufocinnamomea ♂ 26.0
Hirundo rustica ♂ 16.8
*Delichon urbica ♂ 19.8
*Pseudhirundo griseopyga oo 9.7/9.8
Psalidoprocne orientalis ♂ 11.9
*Campephaga flava ♂♂ 31.6/32.9

≼**Dicrurus adsimilis* ♂♂ 38.1/39.6/42.4; ♀ 23.7

**Oriolus auratus* o 79.4

<**O. larvatus* ♂♂ 59.6/63.3; o 59.3

Corvus albus 5♀♀ 519.2 ± 62.2 (421–581)

***C. albicollis* ♀ 865; o 762

<*Parus niger* ♂♂ 19.7/19.8/19.8/21.0; ♀♀ 17.2/17.7/18.5

**Anthoscopus caroli* ♂ 6.5; ♀♀ 6.2/6.9

***Turdoides jardineii* ♂ 70.6; ♀ 56.3

Pycnonotus barbatus ($p<0.001$) 50♂♂ 40.4 ± 2.3 (35.4–44.7); 30♀♀ 36.7 ± 2.9 (29.3–42.3); 6B♀♀ (2 mm) 37.0 ± 3.9 (31.9–42.6); B♀♀ 38.6/39.8 (3 mm)/42.4 (4 mm)/40.7 (5 mm)/37.8 (6 mm)/41.1 (9 mm)/44.3 (12 mm)/44.8 (22 × 14½ mm)/41.8 (25 × 16 mm); o 35.0; J♂ 32.0; 5J♀♀ 35.2 ± 2.1 (33.3–38.6)

Phyllastrephus terrestris ($p<0.001$) 51♂♂ 33.9 ± 2.7 (29.5–40.5); 40♀♀ 28.5 ± 2.4 (24.3–33.3); B♀♀ 30.4 (8 mm)/30.5 (3 mm)/30.8 (2 mm)/35.3 (6 mm); 8 oo 30.5 ± 3.4 (27.0–37.3); J♂ 35.5; J♀♀ 25.4/27.1/30.9; Jo 27.7

P. flavostriatus ($p<0.001$) 15♂♂ 33.9 ± 2.5 (30.8–39.8); 7♀♀ 25.4 ± 2.3 (21.4–28.0)

Andropadus importunus ♂♂ 31.2/31.3; ♀♀ 24.3/24.8/24.8/28.6; B♀♀ 25.6 (3 mm)/25.7 (2½ mm); J♀♀ 25.5/25.7

A. milanjensis ($p<0.001$) 40♂♂ 38.7 ± 2.7 (34.6–45.9); 18♀♀ 36.1 ± 2.4 (32.8–40.8); 12B♀♀ 38.0 ± 2.3 (35.3–43.9) (2–6 mm)

Chlorocichla flaviventris ($p<0.001$) 21♂♂ 42.0 ± 3.8 (34.5–51.2); 12♀♀ 36.9 ± 2.5 (31.9–39.6); B♀♀ 36.2 (2 mm)/39.4 (2½ mm)/39.4 (8 mm); J♂♂ 39.2/40.2; Jo 34.7

<*Turdus libonyana* ♂♂ 46.2/52.3/59.4/64.5; ♀♀ 50.8/59.3; J♀ 64.3; Jo 59.3

≼*T. olivaceus* ♂♂ 61.8/62.5

Cercomela familiaris ♂ 21.0; ♀ 19.5

**Thamnolaea cinnamomeiventris* ♀ 46.7

Saxicola torquata ♂ 15.8; ♀ 13.5

Cossypha heuglini ($p<0.001$) 14♂♂ 37.5 ± 3.7 (30.5–44.1); 10♀♀ 32.3 ± 1.9 (29.1–35.9); B♀♀ 34.1 (2 mm)/34.6 (5 mm)/41.9 (23 × 17 mm); oo 26.7/27.6; J♂ 32.4; J♀♀ 25.3/30.7/33.1

**C. natalensis* ($p<0.001$) 25♂♂ 31.5 ± 2.4 (28.3–39.8); 14♀♀ 28.7 ± 2.3 (24.4–33.0); B♀ 30.3 (3 mm); J♂♂ 28.2/29.4/32.9/35.6; J♀ 31.4

C. caffra ♂♂ 27.7/28.1/28.9; ♀♀ 22.7/23.8/24.3/25.9

C. humeralis ($p<0.01$) 14♂♂ 22.4 ± 1.5 (20.2–24.7); 8♀♀ 20.1 ± 1.5 (19.0–23.1); B♀ 25.8 (2 mm); o 24.1; J♂♂ 19.3/20.1/22.6

Pogonocichla stellata 6♂♂ 21.2 ± 2.9 (16.7–24.2); ♀ 22.1; o 17.6; 6Joo 20.0 ± 1.1 (18.0–21.1)

***Pinarornis plumosus* ♂ 65.8

<*Erythropygia leucophrys* (n.s.) 14♂♂ 17.0 ± 2.1 (12.9–20.3); 5♀♀ 16.0 ± 1.1 (15.0–17.9); J♂ 18.6; J♀♀ 17.0/22.1

E. quadrivirgata (n.s.) 20♂♂ 26.6 ± 2.4 (23.4–30.7); 12♀♀ 25.6 ± 2.9 (21.2–31.2); B♀ 26.2 (12 mm); J♂ 26.4; J♀ 23.6

Sylvia borin (n.s.) 36♂♂ 19.5 ± 2.6 (15.3–29.2); 22♀♀ 18.5 ± 1.5 (15.1–21.2); J♂ 19.5

***Hyliota australis* ♂ 12.4; ♀ 12.3

Acrocephalus palustris ♂♂ 11.2/11.5/12.9; ♀♀ 10.4/11.7/12.8

Phylloscopus trochilus (n.s.) 6♂♂ 9.1 ± 2.2 (7.1–13.2); 14♀♀ 8.0 ± 0.8 (6.6–9.3); oo 6.4/7.3/7.5; J♂♂ 8.2/9.7; J♀♀ 8.3/8.8/8.9

Apalis thoracica (n.s.) 10♂♂ 10.1 ± 0.8 (9.1–11.3); 13♀♀ 9.9 ± 0.9 (8.3–11.5); oo 9.2/9.6/9.8; J♂ 10.5; J♀ 9.6

A. chirindensis ♂♂ 7.6/7.9/8.1/8.9; B♀ 7.5 (2 mm)

**A. flavida* ♀♀ 7.3/7.4

***Sylvietta whytii* 5♂♂ 10.0 ± 0.5 (9.1–10.4); ♀♀ 9.7/10.1; B♀ 9.2 (2 mm); o 10.0; J♀ 10.1

S. rufescens 6♂♂ 11.3 ± 0.8 (10.1–12.7); ♀♀ 9.2/10.9/12.4

**Eremomela icteropygialis* ♂ 7.6; ♀ 7.0

***E. scotops* ♂ 9.2

Camaroptera brachyura ($p<0.05$) 20♂♂ 10.8 ± 0.7 (9.2–12.1); 13♀♀ 10.2 ± 0.7 (9.1–11.5); B♀ 9.0 (2 mm)/9.7 (2 mm); o 8.2

***C. stierlingi* ♂♂ 12.3/13.4/14.0; ♀ 13.1; J♀ 10.6; Joo 10.7/11.5/12.1/13.9

Sphenoeacus afer ♂♂ 32.3/51.5(?); ♀ 28.3; B♀ 33.7 (oviduct egg broken)

Cisticola lais ♂♂ 13.4/14.0/15.6; ♀ 10.8

C. chiniana ♂ 19.6; ♀ 12.8; o 12.4

**C. cantans* ♂♂ 11.1/12.1/12.6; B♀ 10.2 (2 mm); o 10.2

<C. erythrops ♂♂ 13.7/14.9/16.4; ♀♀ 12.2/12.6/12.7/14.2
*C. natalensis ♂ 24.8; ♀15.7; o 14.5
C. aberrans 8♂♂ 15.3 ± 0.9 (14.1–16.9); ♀♀ 12.4/12.7/13.9
C. fulvicapilla ♂♂ 8.4/9.1; B♀ 8.1 (4 mm); J♂♂ 8.5/8.6/9.4
**Heliolais erythroptera ♂♂ 12.4/13.0; ♀♀ 10.6/12.0/12.3
Prinia subflava (n.s.) 7♂♂ 9.3 ± 0.7 (8.1–10.2); 5♀♀ 8.5 ± 0.9 (7.1–9.6); B♀♀ 8.3 (5 mm)/10.4 (14 × 10 mm); Jo 8.8
P. robertsi ♂ 9.5; ♀ 8.3
Muscicapa striata ♂♂ 13.6/14.7/16.0; ♀♀ 14.1/14.1; o 13.9; J♀ 17.7
*M. adusta ♀ 9.6
**M. caerulescens 7♂♂ 17.4 ± 1.2 (15.2–18.4); ♀♀ 16.3/16.4/16.4; J♂♂ 15.2/18.4; J♀ 13.8
**Melaenornis pallidus ♂♂ 22.3/23.2; ♀ 21.1
Batis capensis (n.s.) 13♂♂ 11.5 ± 1.3 (9.3–14.2); 16♀♀ 11.2 ± 1.0 (9.6–12.9); o 11.3; J♂ 11.4; Joo 10.4/10.9/11.4/11.5
<B. molitor (n.s.) 6♂♂ 10.3 ± 1.0 (9.1–11.7); 7♀♀ 10.1 ± 0.7 (9.3–11.2); oo 9.0/11.9; J♂♂ 10.0/10.2; J♀ 9.9; Jo 10.1
*Trochocercus albonotatus ♂♂ 8.2/8.3; ♀ 7.0; oo 7.1/7.1/7.9
<Terpsiphone viridis 9♂♂ 13.3 ± 1.1 (11.1–14.7); ♀♀ 11.6/12.7/13.6; o 12.6; J♂♂ 12.4/13.8
*Anthus similis ♂♂ 23.8/25.1
**A. vaalensis ♀ 29.7
A. lineiventris ♂♂ 30.3/34.8; ♀♀ 31.8/34.8
*A. trivialis ♀♀ 21.4/21.7
Lanius collaris ♂♂ 39.8/41.4; ♀ 41.2; J♂♂ 29.2/30.0/38.4; J♀♀ 35.6/38.4; Jo 20.3
L. collurio ♂♂ 24.1/32.8; ♀♀ 24.5/27.4; o 30.2
*Laniarius aethiopicus ($p<0.05$) 8♂♂ 51.2 ± 4.3 (42.4–55.5); 6♀♀ 46.3 ± 3.9 (40.1–50.3); B♀ 51.1 (2 mm)
*Dryoscopus cubla ($p<0.002$) 12♂♂ 27.4 ± 1.8 (23.6–29.8); 11♀♀ 24.9 ± 1.5 (23.2–28.7); B♀ 30.8 (8 mm); J♂♂ 24.1/25.6/28.7/30.8; J♀♀ 20.6/26.6
*Nilaus afer J♀ 22.5
Tchagra australis 9♂♂ 34.9 ± 5.3 (30.6–45.8); ♀ 31.1; B♀♀ 29.6 (3 mm)/32.9 (6 mm); J♂ 29.3; J♀ 30.9
*T. senegala B♀ 61.8 (12 mm); J♀ 54.6
*Telophorus quadricolor 5♂♂ 36.5 ± 4.5 (29.6–40.5); ♀♀ 37.5/37.8; J♀ 32.7; Jo 33.8
T. sulfureopectus ♂♂ 27.8/28.5; ♀♀ 25.1/27.8/30.2
*T. olivaceus 5♂♂ 34.4 ± 2.8 (31.1–37.9); ♀♀ 26.2/28.1/32.4/36.1; B♀ 35.8 (2 mm)
**Malaconotus blanchoti ♂ 75.9; ♀ 72.3
Prionops plumatus ($p<0.05$) 16♂♂ 31.9 ± 2.6 (27.3–35.8); 17♀♀ 34.4 ± 3.4 (29.7–40.7); B♀ 39.2 (7 mm); J♂♂ 26.1/33.8/38.7; J♀ 31.4
P. retzii ♂♂ 37.9/42.5; ♀♀ 46.4/46.7
*Cinnyricinclus leucogaster ♂♂ 39.5/48.2; ♀♀ 45.5/55.6
**Onychognathus morio ♂ 125; ♀ 146; o 120
<Nectarinia famosa 5♂♂ 15.3 ± 1.0 (14.3–16.5); ♀♀ 11.5/12.4/15.0
*N. kilimensis ♂ 18.0
N. manoensis ($p<0.002$) 15♂♂ 9.8 ± 1.0 (8.4–12.8); 8♀♀ 8.4 ± 0.8 (7.4–9.3); oo 8.6/8.7; J♂ 8.5; J♀ 8.9
N. venusta (n.s.) 27♂♂ 7.0 ± 0.7 (5.4–9.0; 15♀♀ 6.7 ± 0.8 (5.3–8.5); 5B♀♀ 6.4 ± 0.6 (5.6–7.1) (2–2½ mm); 9oo 6.9 ± 0.8 (6.0–8.1); J♂♂ 6.7/6.9; J♀♀ 6.5/7.4
N. talatala ♂♂ 6.7/8.0; ♀ 6.0
N. olivacea ($p<0.001$) 20♂♂ 10.5 ± 0.8 (9.2–12.4); 19♀♀ 9.4 ± 0.7 (8.0–10.5); 8B♀♀ 9.8 ± 0.8 (8.2–10.5) (2–2½ mm); oo 8.6/9.5/10.3/10.1; J♂♂ 10.5/11.5; J♀ 8.8
N. senegalensis ♂♂ 13.7/14.2; ♀♀ 11.2/12.0/13.8; oo 11.7/13.0/13.0
<N. amethystina ($p<0.01$) 23♂♂ 11.0 ± 1.0 (9.2–12.8); 11♀♀ 9.8 ± 1.0 (8.3–11.4); 16oo 10.1 ± 1.1 (8.3–12.5); J♂♂ 11.2/11.3/11.8
Anthreptes collaris ($p<0.05$) 10♂♂ 8.3 ± 0.7 (7.0–9.3); 5♀♀ 7.4 ± 0.7 (6.5–8.3); o 7.6; J♀ 7.2
Zosterops senegalensis (n.s.) 17♂♂ 9.8 ± 0.9 (8.1–10.9); 20♀♀ 9.4 ± 0.8 (8.1–10.8); B♀♀ 11.0 (6½ mm)/11.3 (2 mm)/11.6 (7 mm)/11.8 (3 mm); J♂ 8.6; J♀ 10.0; Jo 10.1
Passer domesticus ♂ 23.7; o 16.8
<Petronia superciliaris ♂♂ 21.0/23.4/25.9; ♀♀ 23.4/26.0
<Amblyospiza albifrons ♂ 43.3; ♀ 31.4; oo 29.6/64.4

<*Ploceus ocularis* 6♂♂ 25.0±1.9 (21.6–27.2); ♀♀ 21.7/22.6/24.6; B♀♀ 23.4 (2 mm)/26.9 (6 mm); J♀ 23.7

<*P. cucullatus* (p<0.001) 12♂♂ 35.6±4.0 (29.2–41.7); 23♀♀ 30.6±2.4 (26.8–38.3); 5B♀♀ 30.5±2.3 (27.5–33.6) (2–3 mm)/35.2 (19×12 mm); 8J♂♂ 34.0±3.3 (28.5–37.7); J♀♀ 29.3/29.7/30.6/30.8; Joo 25.6/27.6/38.6

**P. xanthops* ♂♂ 46.2/47.8; ♀♀ 36.3/38.3/39.3; B♀ 34.6 (2 mm); oo 35.0/37.4/40.2

***Anaplectes rubriceps* ♂ 24.6

Quelea quelea (p<0.001) 138♂♂ 19.2±1.5 (15.2–22.8); 138♀♀ 18.0±1.3 (13.7–21.2); 5B♀♀ 16.8±2.8 (12.6–19.2) (2 mm); 8B♀♀ 17.5±1.4 (14.9–19.1) (3 mm); 4B♀♀ 18.0±0.6 (17.1–18.5) (4 mm); 5B♀♀ 18.4±2.1 (15.4–20.7) (5 mm); B♀♀ 18.5 (6 mm)/17.2 (7 mm)/20.3 (8 mm); o 19.6

<*Euplectes orix* (p<0.001) 8♂♂ 18.6±1.3 (16.2–20.6); 15♀♀ 16.5±1.0 (14.3–18.0); J♂♂ 14.3/18.2

**E. hordeaceus* B♀ 18.8 (2 mm)

***E. capensis* (p<0.001) 17♂♂ 20.0±1.1 (17.7–21.9); 19♀♀ 16.2±1.2 (12.8–19.1); B♀ 18.9 (4 mm); 6oo 15.8±2.0 (16.3–18.1); J♂ 17.6; 5J♀♀ 16.7±1.6 (15.1–19.2); Jo 20.9

<*E. ardens* (p<0.001) 76♂♂ 18.6±1.5 (15.6–23.3); 100♀♀ 16.0±1.2 (13.1–19.3); 10B♀♀ 16.3±1.5 (13.1–18.7) (2–5 mm); B♀♀ 16.7 (15×11 mm)/17.8 (20.5×14 mm)/18.3 (25×11 mm); 9oo 15.9±1.7 (14.5–18.7); 8J♂♂ 17.0±3.1 (11.7–21.7); J♀♀ 15.2/15.2/15.4/15.4; Jo 18.8

**Pytilia afra* ♀ 15.5

<*P. melba* (n.s.) 19♂♂ 13.4±1.2 (10.7–15.3); 14♀♀ 13.4±1.7 (10.0–15.4); B♀♀ 12.4 (3 mm)/13.2 (2 mm)/14.4 (6 mm)/14.6 (2 mm)/16.2 (12×9 mm); J♂ 13.7; J♀♀ 13.4/15.0

Mandingoa nitidula 7♂♂ 8.8±0.5 (8.3–9.7); ♀♀ 8.1/8.6/9.3/9.8; 5B♀♀ 9.8±1.0 (8.6–11.2) (2–4 mm); J♂♂ 8.6/9.8; Jo 8.5

Cryptospiza reichenovii 8♂♂ 12.9±1.0 (11.6–14.3); ♀♀ 12.2/13.3/15.2; B♀♀ 13.8 (2 mm)/14.0 (2½ mm)/15.0 (7 mm)/17.1 (3 mm)

**Hypargos niveoguttatus* (n.s.) 21♂♂ 15.1±0.9 (13.2–17.1); 20♀♀ 14.8±1.4 (12.5–17.9); B♀♀ 13.4 (2 mm)/16.2 (4 mm)/16.3 (3 mm); 7oo 13.6±1.2 (11.4–15.3); J♂♂ 14.3/14.3; J♀ 14.7

Lagonosticta rubricata 6♂♂ 9.9±0.8 (9.0–11.2); ♀♀ 8.0/8.6/11.2/11.7; B♀♀ 8.8 (5 mm)/10.2 (4 mm); 12oo 10.3±0.8 (8,7–11.6)

L. rhodopareia (n.s.) 10♂♂ 8.9±0.6 (7.5–9.5); 6♀♀ 8.7±0.9 (7.1–9.5); B♀♀ 7.4 (2 mm)/9.0 (5 mm)/10.1 (5 mm)

<*L. senegala* ♂♂ 6.0/7.4; ♀ 8.8

<*Uraeginthus angolensis* (n.s.) 21♂♂ 9.0±1.0 (6.8–10.9); 12♀♀ 9.0±0.9 (8.3–10.3); B♀♀ 10.3 (4 mm)/11.2 (13×9 mm)/12.3 (2 mm)/11.8 (15×9 mm); oo 7.2/8.0

<*U. granatinus* ♂♂ 8.6/9.9/10.3/12.2; B♀ 10.8 (2 mm); oo 8.6/9.0; Joo 9.6/10.4

<*Estrilda astrild* ♂ 7.5; ♀♀ 6.5/7.3/8.3/8.3; B♀♀ 7.5 (3 mm)/9.0 (2 mm); oo 6.4/6.8/7.2/8.1; J♂ 8.4; J♀♀ 7.4/7.8/8.1/8.2

***E. perreini* ♂♂ 7.2/7.6; ♀ 7.5; oo 6.1/7.1/9.0

***E. quartinia* ♂♂ 5.7/6.2; B♀♀ 7.0 (2 mm)/7.2 (3 mm)

Sporaeginthus subflavus ♂ 7.3; o 7.0

<*Spermestes cucullatus* ♂♂ 8.2/9.1/9.2/9.6; 5♀♀ 8.7±0.6 (8.1–9.5); 17oo 8.6±1.1 (6.2–10.2); J♂ 8.1; J♀♀ 7.1/9.3; Joo 6.6/7.4/8.7/9.0

S. bicolor ♂♂ 8.4/8.9/9.1/9.3; 6♀♀ 8.6±0.7 (8.0–9.8); oo 8.0/8.5; J♂ 8.5

***S. fringilloides* ♂♂ 16.1/17.4/18.9; ♀♀ 16.2/17.0

Vidua macroura ♀ 13.8

V. paradisea B♀ 22.2 (3 mm)

V. purpurascens ♀♀ 12.5/13.5/13.7; B♀ 11.7 (6 mm)

<*Serinus mozambicus* (n.s.) 11♂♂ 11.4±1.2 (9.3–12.8); 17♀♀ 11.6±0.8 (10.0–13.3); B♀♀ 10.1 (4 mm)/11.2 (5 mm); oo 10.0/10.0/10.3/10.4; J♂ 12.4; J♀♀ 10.2/10.7

S. sulphuratus ♂ 16.6; ♀♀ 17.4/17.5/21.8; 5oo 19.3±1.5 (17.5–21.6)

S. gularis ♂♂ 14.3/14.5/16.8; 5♀♀ 15.9±3.4 (10.5–19.5)

**S. mennelli* J♂ 15.1

**Emberiza cabanisi* ♂ 22.3

E. flaviventris (n.s.) 5♂♂ 18.5±2.0 (15.1–20.5); ♂♂ 28.3(?)/28.4(?); 5♀♀ 17.6±1.0 (16.1–18.5); B♀♀ 18.3 (2 mm)/21.2 (10 mm); J♀ 18.1

E. capensis ♂ 18.2

E. tahapisi ♂ 13.2; B♀ 14.5 (2 mm)

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Address: H. D. Jackson, Director, Natural History Museum, P.O. Box 240, Bulawayo, Zimbabwe.

The correct name of the Terek Sandpiper

by Burt L. Monroe, Jr.

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The recent trend of merging most forms of tringine sandpipers into the single genus *Tringa* has produced a case of *apparent* secondary homonymy in the Terek Sandpiper. Often recognized in a monotypic genus as *Xenus cinereus*, this species is now frequently placed in *Tringa*, producing the name *Tringa cinerea* in apparent conflict with the older *Tringa cinerea* Brünnich 1764, a synonym of *Calidris canutus* (Red Knot). The original description of the Terek Sandpiper was based on *Scolopax cinerea* Güldenstädt 1775; the next available name is *Scolopax terek* Latham 1790.

It should be pointed out that this is *not* a case of secondary homonymy, inasmuch as both species' descriptions as '*cinerea*' were allocated to different genera (*Scolopax* and *Tringa*, respectively, for the Terek Sandpiper and Red Knot) and are currently placed in different genera (*Tringa* and *Calidris*, respectively); at no time have both species been concurrently placed in the same genus, thus no secondary homonymy exists. This case is precisely the same as the one in America of the Blackpoll Warbler: originally described as *Muscicapa striata* Forster 1772, the Blackpoll Warbler is now recognized as *Dendroica striata*, the name unaffected by the presently recognized *Muscicapa striata* (Spotted Flycatcher) based on *Motacilla striata* Pallas 1764 (see Lowery & Monroe *in* Peters (1968) *Check-list of Birds of the World*, 14: 32, footnote). In both cases, there was no instance of concurrent homonymy, thus no